

FOR PRESIDENT.

JAS. G. BLAINE,
OF MAINE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

JOHN A. LOGAN,
OF ILLINOIS.

CLEVELAND ACCEPTS.

The suspense is ended. Cleveland will accept the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. He has written a letter, in which this fact is clearly stated with the concluding remark that he should rely upon Divine guidance for the faithful discharge of his duty in case of his election. It is gratifying after reading this letter through to find that it proclaims one fact of which the public had been in doubt and that is that he accepts. This is the only distinctively affirmative proposition contained in the letter. His discussions of the propositions embraced in the platform, including the tariff plank, is contained in the words: "I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the convention and cordially approve the same." Not one word is said in construction of the tariff plank, or as to his position on the issue nor are any of the living, burning questions of the day referred to even by implication. The letter is mainly made up of cheap platitudes on the dignity of labor and its relations to the Government, in which this pronounced monopolist tries to cover laborers, unscrupulous like, with the saliva of his flattery in order to swallow them in November. To attempt to compare it with the masterly and outspoken production of Blaine would be absurd. There can be no comparison but only a contrast. As an attempt at dodging, to multiply words and say nothing, to carefully avoid a committed position on any live issue, it is a success. In every other respect every intelligent Democrat, while openly applauding it, must inwardly feel that it humiliates his party and belittles its cause. It was as well that Butler did not avail the opportunity to answer Cleveland's letter. It contains nothing to answer.

The telegraphed reports state that the Democratic leaders are in desperate straits as to what course they shall pursue concerning the Blaine libel. Why should they be? Knowing the libel to be atrociously false, and recognizing the fact that its publisher has no defense whatever, why should they concern themselves about his fate? As honorable men they should desire to see him punished if guilty, and not give their countenance to his crime by trying to devise ways and means to get him out of his trouble. Yet we hear that both Hendricks and McDonald, who had gone East to remain some weeks, hurriedly posted home to Indiana to see what could be done for the libeller of the Indianapolis Sentinel, and that the Democratic leaders are trying to manage things so that Blaine may be induced to let the matter drop. Those who know Mr. Blaine and his associates say that he will accept nothing but an unconditional surrender or the most humiliating apology. In the meantime the great Democratic party of the nation forms itself into a hollow square around the person of the infamous libeller, proclaims him as their own, and tries to shield him from the consequences of his crime. If he had not been prompted to the dirty work by those high in party authority it does not look reasonable that they should be so anxious to hush the matter up.

The downfall of Vanderbilt which leaves him stranded on a financial lee shore with only \$150,000,000 between himself and starvation has necessitated the sale of Maud S. for \$100,000. The purchaser is Robert Bonner, proprietor of the New York Ledger. It is only newspaper men who can afford the luxury of \$100,000 trotters. When Mr. John I. Case desires to sell Jay Eye See he will please communicate with this office.

The Democratic papers either pass over Blaine's letter or announce that the Democratic nomination is accepted only as a means to bring out the pusillanimity of Cleveland's effusion in stronger relief. If Cleveland should try to say anything he would give himself away, and if he should succeed in saying anything he would give his party away.

The Prohibition platform favors unrestricted immigration. The three prohibitionists in the State of Nevada will have to fight against any of this plank if they take the stamp.

AT LAST.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

He ignores the tariff issue, dodges all the great questions of the day, and believes himself a meaningless mass of mush.

ALBANY, August 19.—Governor Cleveland's letter formally accepting the Democratic nomination for President of the United States is as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication dated July 28, 1884, informing me of my nomination to the office of President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention lately assembled at Chicago. I accept the nomination with a grateful appreciation of the supreme honor conferred, and a solemn sense of responsibility which, in its acceptance, I assume. I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the convention and cordially approve the same. So plain a statement of Democratic faith and the principles upon which that party appeals to the suffrages of the people, needs no supplement or explanation. It should be remembered that the office of President is essentially executive in its nature. The laws enacted by the legislative branch of the Government the Chief Executive is bound faithfully to enforce, and when the wisdom of the political party which selects one of its members as a nominee for that office has outlined its policy and declared its principles, it seems to me that nothing in the character of the office or the necessities of the case requires more from the candidate accepting such nomination than the suggestion of certain well known truths so absolutely vital to the safety and welfare of the nation, that they cannot be too often recalled or too seriously enforced. We proudly call ours a Government by the people. It is not such when a class is tolerated which arrogates to itself the management of public affairs, seeking to control the people instead of representing them. Parties are the necessary outgrowth of our institutions, but a Government is not by the people when one party fastens its control upon the country, and perpetuates its power by cajoling and betraying the people instead of serving them. A Government is not by the people when a result which should represent the intelligent will of free-thinking men, is, or can be, determined by the shamelessness of their suffrages, when an election to office shall be the selection by the voters of one of their number to assume for a time a public trust instead of his dedication to the profession of politics, when the holders of the ballots, quivered by a sense of duty, shall avenge truth betrayed and pledges broken, and when the will of the people will be at hand, and of the means to end, not one would, in my judgment, be more effective than an amendment to the Constitution disqualifying the President from re-election. When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain public place once gained, and, more than all, the availability a party holds in an incumbent whom a horde of officeholders, with a zeal born of benefits received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political services, we recognize in the eligibility of the President for re-election a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent political action which must characterize a government by a people. A true American sentiment recognizes the dignity of labor and the fact that honor lies in honest toil. Contented labor is an element of national prosperity. Ability to work constitutes the capital of the wages of labor, the income of a vast number of our population, and this interest should be jealously protected. Our workmen are not asking unreasonable terms, but as intelligent citizens they seek the same consideration which those demand who have other interests at stake. They should receive their full share of the care and attention of those who make and execute the laws to the end that the wants and needs of the employers and employees should alike be subserved, and the prosperity of the country, as the common heritage of both, be advanced. As related to the select, while we should not discourage the emigration of those who come to acknowledge allegiance to our Government and add to our city population, yet as a means of protection to our workmen a different rule should prevail concerning those if they come or are brought to our land and do not intend to become Americans, but justly injuriously compete with those justly entitled to our labor. In a letter accepting the nomination to the office of Governor nearly two years ago I made the following statement to which I steadily adhere: "The laboring classes constitute the main part of our population. They should be protected in their efforts peaceably to assert their rights when endangered by capital, and all statutes on this subject should recognize the care of the State for honest toil, and be framed with a view of improving the condition of the workingman being inseparably connected with the integrity of our institutions, and none of our citizens are more interested than they in guarding against any corrupting influences which seek to prevent the beneficent purposes of our Government and none should be more watchful of the artful machinations of those who allure them to self-inflicted injury. In a free country the curtailment of the absolute rights of the individual should only be such as is essential to the peace and good order of the community. The limit between the proper subjects of governmental control and those which can be more fittingly left to the moral sense and self-imposed restraint of the citizens should be carefully kept in view. Thus laws unnecessarily interfering with the habits and customs of any one of our people, which are not offensive to the moral sentiments of the civilized world and which are consistent with good citizenship and the public welfare, are unwise and vexatious. Every citizen has a right to a great extent of freedom of movement and of choice of occupation and transportation should therefore be liberally fostered within

the limits of the Constitution. The General Government should so improve and protect its natural waterways as will enable the producers of the country to reach a profitable market. The people pay the wages of the public employees, and they are entitled to the fair and honest work which the money thus paid should command. It is the duty of those entrusted with the management of affairs to see that such public service is forthcoming. The selection and detention of subordinates in Government employment should depend upon their ascertained fitness and the value of their work, and they should be neither expected nor allowed to do questionable party service. The interests of the people will be better protected if the estimate of public labor and duty will be impartially improved, and public employment will be open to all who demonstrate their fitness to enter it. The unseemly scramble for place under the Government, with the consequent importunity which embitters official life, will cease and the public departments will not be filled with those who conceive it to be their first duty to aid the party to which they owe their place instead of rendering patient and honest return to the people. I believe that the public temper is such that the voters of the land are prepared to support the party which gives the best promise of administering the Government in the honest, simple and plain manner which is consistent with its character and purposes. They have learned that mystery and concealment in the management of their affairs cover tricks and betrayal. The statesmanship they require consists in honesty and frugality, a prompt response to the needs of the people as they raise and the vigilant protection of all their varied interests. If I should be called to the Chief Magistracy of the Nation by the suffrages of my fellow citizens I will assume the duties of that high office with a solemn determination to dedicate every effort to the country's good, and with a humble reliance upon the favor and support of the Supreme Being, who I believe will always bless honest human endeavor in the conscientious discharge of public duty.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.
To Colonel William Vilas, Chairman, and D. P. Bestor and others, members of the Notification Committee of the Democratic National Convention.

LABOR AND PROTECTION.

[S. F. Chronicle.]

Our esteemed Democratic contemporary disagrees with Blaine on the question of our national progress since 1860, or, to put it more pointedly, since the advent of the Republican party in the National Government, with its distinctive principle of liberal protection to American labor and manufacturers. Blaine states in his letter accepting the Chicago nomination that from 1860, when Lincoln was elected President, to 1880, the date of the last census, the wealth of the United States increased from fourteen billions to forty-four billions; that during the same years the increase of population was but 60 per cent., while the increase in wealth of the people was 214 per cent. In short, that in these twenty years, the aggregate wealth was increased by thirty billions of dollars, which is over two and one-seventh as much as all the previous accretions from the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth rock to 1860. Blaine says: "These results are regarded by the older nations of the world as phenomenal," and "that our country has outgrown the peril and the cost of a gigantic war and for an entire period of twenty years make an average gain to its wealth of \$125,000,000 per month surpasses the experience of all other nations, ancient or modern." It may be urged that this is an optimistic showing, but if it is the census returns and not Blaine are to blame for the exaggeration, if any there be. Mr. Mulhall, a distinguished English statistician, has estimated the aggregate wealth of the United States for the year 1883 at \$59,000,000,000, or \$15,000,000,000 more than our census returns for 1880, which must be accepted as some proof of the correctness of Blaine's figures.

Our contemporary does not dispute the accuracy of the general result, but it undertakes to show that the common people have not in any degree shared in these vast accretions—in fact, that their condition now is far worse than it was in 1860; and it declares that the exhibit presented by Blaine is "sophistry." It says that \$1 in 1860 would buy for the laboring man as much as \$2 will buy now. It asserts interrogatively that the "general condition of American workmen" was better from 1860 to 1880 than now; that the average wages of a mechanic, farm hand or laborer "goes no further now 'in the way of food, clothing and rent' than then, and that 'tramps, lock-outs and strikes' are more numerous now than then. All of these assertions might be conceded as true, without any impeachment of the American system of protection, and we take it as the prime object of the article to impeach that system, notwithstanding the fact that our contemporary keeps a clipping from the Democratic platform as a standing campaign argument to show that the Democratic party is for protection, but they are not all true, nor any essential part of them.

The "general condition" of the working people of the United States has vastly improved since 1860. In the first place, 4,500,000 who were then slaves are now free. If the general condition of these is not improved the fault lies at the door of the once master race, who constitute more than three-fourths of the political strength on which the Democratic party is depending for the election of Cleveland and Hendricks, and who, in 1860 and to this day, are all bitterly opposed to the principle of protection to American labor and in favor of the cheapest labor they can get. In the second place, the labor that was free in 1860 has vastly improved in its condition. Under the benign influence of the Republican party all the States, save only those that in 1860 were slave, have adopted the principle of common school education, and now the children of the workmen are, equally with those of the rich, educated at the public expense. This is a great improvement in their "general condition." Congressmen Budd and Henley, we believe, are both

indebted to this Republican school system for their education.

As to the matter of wages of labor and the cost of living, it is not true that \$1 would buy as much in 1860 as \$2 will buy now. Nearly every staple of life, clothing and fuel included, is as cheap or cheaper now than in 1860. Rents are not higher and the house accommodations are greatly improved. In 1860 farm hands were paid from \$15 to \$20 per month. They are now paid from \$25 to \$35. In 1860 common labor in the cities was from 75 cents to \$1 a day. They now get from \$1 50 to \$2. The wages of mechanics has increased in the same proportion or greater. In 1860 a barrel of flour cost \$4 25 to \$5 50 and a bushel of wheat \$1 30 to \$1 70. It is now 95 cents to \$1 and the flour in proportion that much lower. Sugar was then worth 6 to 8 cents. It is no higher now in the Eastern markets and the quality has improved. In 1860 a bushel of corn cost 64 to 95 cents in New York. It is now 67 to 68 cents in the same market. A ton of anthracite coal is worth \$4 25 to \$4 50. Rio coffee was quoted in 1860 at New York at 11 to 15 cents. It was in 1882 7 to 11 cents per pound in the same market. Lard in 1860 was 10 to 13 cents; in 1882 it was 10½ to 14 cents per pound. Mackerel were \$15 to \$18 per barrel. They were in 1882 \$10 to \$22. Butter was 10 to 21 cents, it is now in the East 12 to 25 cents per pound. In 1855 mess beef was \$6 25 to \$14 per barrel. In 1881 it was \$9 50 to \$13. Hams in 1860 were 10 to 13 cents per pound; in 1882, 11 to 16½; in 1881, 10½ to 14; and in 1879, from 7 to 12 cents. Mess pork was \$16 12 to \$19 75 in 1860 and it was quoted at New York on the 1st of this month at \$15 75 to \$16 75. All manner of fruits and vegetables are cheaper as a rule now than twenty-four years ago and the laboring man who then ate grapes, peaches, apricots, oranges as a rare luxury, can afford to and does consume these articles now as common articles of household use. Fresh beef is higher in all the markets, but if that is due to a protective tariff, or to anything the Republican party has done, we should like our contemporary to say why. The laborer pays \$1 15 to \$1 25 for his whiskey that in 1860 he could buy for 25 cents a gallon; but that is due, not to the Republicans nor to the principle of protection, but to the Democratic party, whose rebellious and treacherous war made a tax on this luxury necessary to the support of the Government.

On the whole the condition of the laboring class has vastly improved since 1860. Their wages are more than double. Their necessary expenses have not increased appreciably. Their political power rules the country and nearly all the States. They are better educated, better clothed, better housed; and the fact that 2,876,438 of them had last year the enormous amount of \$2,024,850,787 deposited in savings banks, to say nothing of the home "stocking," and investments in the stocks of railways, gas and water companies, houses, lots and farms, shows that they have shared fully with the rich in the general accumulation of property and cash. The "strike" is but a proof of their power and independence; and the tramp is an American phenomenon in no way arguing against the general good condition of the honest workman. But abolish protection and his name will be millions.

A Wild Woman.

Dubuque (Iowa), July 17.—The news of a queer specimen of the female sex in the woods near Gordon's Ferry, a place about twelve miles north of here, reached here this morning. When first discovered by hunters she was standing like a statue in a clear space with her back towards them. They, wishing to get a square look at the strange apparition, got around in front of her, but they no sooner had done so than, with an unearthly scream, she darted off through the woods and ran about 300 yards, when she stopped, got behind a large tree, and, with a wild glare, viewed the visitors at a distance. After another ineffectual attempt to discover her identity she was lost to their sight. They explored the woods for over two hours, but were unable to discover any trace. The hunters describe the strange creature as follows: She was apparently about 20 years of age, with little and sinewy form, a receding forehead, and eyes which shone with an unnatural lustre. Her hair, about three feet long and black as jet, hung in dishevelled locks over her shoulders and back. She was in an almost nude condition, and was minus shoes and stockings. No one in the neighborhood can give any information regarding the strange creature, but it is stated by one of the older residents that about four years ago a daughter of a farmer in a small Illinois town who had been engaged to be married to a well-to-do young farmer, had mysteriously disappeared because of the refusal of her parents to give their consent, and has not since been seen. It is supposed that she subsists on roots and herbs, and lives in some caves among the rocks. It is probable that an effort will soon be made to capture her.

Gath: Their (the Democrats) hunger for office reminds one of the old negro minstrel joke, when, in the burlesque on The Stranger, a lugubrious fellow enters in funeral garments saying: "I have not tasted food for 16,000 years." "Then," says the cheerful mope who is playing the banjo, "you can't come to no boardin' house of mine."

The Democratic State Convention, of Texas, yesterday re-nominated Governor Ireland, and nominated Barnett Gibbs, of Dallas, Lieutenant-Governor.

The Michigan Greenback Convention yesterday nominated Governor Bigole.

The campaign in this State is dragging its slow length along, and will probably continue to do so until after the Republican State Convention. Present appearances in fact indicate that it will not be a very gushing campaign upon either side this year. [Tuscarora Times-Bavie w.]

GOOD NEWS FOR THE DEAF.

Leo Ehrlich's Invention, Which, He Says, Will Perform Wonders.

St. Louis Republican.

Leo Ehrlich, a former Secretary of the Humane Society, has invented a device which will cause all the deaf people in the land to call him blessed. It consists of a contrivance which can be located in the handle of a cane, umbrella, parasol, or fan, and which, when placed to the ear of a deaf person, will cause him or her to hear any sound audible to the ear of a person who is not afflicted with deafness. The device which produces these effects is a tube about six inches long placed in the hollow of a Malacca cane. In the tube is a cone-shaped electric coil beginning at a small battery at the lower end of the tube, and terminating in the bird's bill. The vibration of this coil causes a multiplication of any sound or noise passing into the tube through several slits in the side of the cane. The cane and the tube together weigh about six ounces, and the whole outfit looked like a Malacca walking stick with a silver head.

"How did I happen to invent it?" said Mr. Ehrlich in reply to a question. "Well, it was the necessity of my own case. I was so deaf that it interfered with my social and business duties. I had been treated for my ailment in Paris, Vienna and in this country, and still I grew worse; so I set about to invent something that would cure me, and the result surprised me. I can now hear as well as you can and without the use of the cane. It is very simple. It is simply a multiplication of sound by electricity and the projection of a steady current of electricity against the weakened or paralyzed nerves and tissues of the ear. There is no degree of deafness in which a man cannot hear with this, even if the ear drum is destroyed; of course it won't make a new ear drum, but it will make him hear. It is simply a multiplication table in the shape of sound. Here is one of the features of it. When a man is near sighted he can get a pair of glasses, and no one takes any notice of it; but when a man is deaf he must either lug an ear-trumpet around with him, much to the amusement of everybody, or hear nothing. This thing he carries in a cane or umbrella, and not only uses it without any one suspecting what it is, but hears well and is cured of his deafness. It accomplishes what nothing else has ever done. E. C. Witherspoon of the Cotton Exchange, who has not heard a dog bark for the past twenty-three years, can hear as well as anybody now. He was made deaf by the accidental discharge of a piece of artillery. His friends on Change are astonished at the readiness with which he hears now. I have been at work at this over a year, and when I began everybody had to yell close to my ear; now I can hear the slightest whisper at a talking distance. I will send one to Mr. Edison, who is deaf."

NEW TO-DAY.

TO SULLIVAN DITCH TRESPASSERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who have obstructions of whatever nature on the Sullivan ditch to immediately remove the same in order that necessary improvements can be made by the owners. If said obstructions are not removed within one week from date action will be commenced through the proper legal channels to compel the enforcement of this order.

(Signed) E. J. KELLY, JAMES SULLIVAN, JAMES P. MURPHY.

Reno, August 21, 1884.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR STATE SENATOR.

H. L. FISH will be a candidate for State Senator, subject to the decision of the Washoe County Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLYMAN.

T. F. LAYCOCK will be a candidate for Assemblyman, subject to the decision of the Washoe County Republican Convention.

FOR SHERIFF.

J. F. LAMBERT announces himself a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Washoe County Republican Convention.

FOR TREASURER.

D. B. BOYD announces himself a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Washoe County Republican Convention.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

T. V. JULIEN announces himself a candidate for County Clerk, subject to the decision of the Washoe County Republican Convention.

Depot Hotel.

At the Depot.....Reno, Nevada.

WILLIAM R. CHAMBERLAIN, Prop'r.

THIS House is situated beside the Railroad track, and it is but a step from the building to the cars of the C. P. R. R. on one side, and those of the V. & T. R. R. on the other.

ALL THE ATTRactions of A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL ARE SUPPLIED.

—All the—

PASSENGER TRAINS STOP

In Front of the Hotel.

—Offices of—

Wells, Fargo & Co. and Western Union Telegraph Co.

AND ALL THE RAILROAD OFFICES

Are in this Building.

WM. R. CHAMBERLAIN, Proprietor.

50 CENTS A WEEK.

All classes of legitimate advertisements not exceeding six lines inserted in this column for 50 Cents per week.

School for Girls.

The ninth year will begin Thursday morning, August 28th, at half past ten o'clock.

ang16-2w

Lost Check.

A check on the Anglo-Californian Bank, in favor of E. F. Verrill, for \$25. Payment stopped. Please return to E. F. Verrill, Carson.

ang16-2w

Lost.

A long rubber boot has been lost. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at Harry Fogg's butcher shop.

ang16-1w

Wonder of the World.

For simplicity, durability, efficiency and economy the Little Joker Washing Machine excels all inventions of the kind. It will wash blankets, quilts, the finest Swiss fabrics, lace and all kinds of clothing without breaking a thread or wearing the fabric. Endorsed by Mrs. Bobo, Mrs. McFarlin, Mrs. Mathews, Mrs. Ayers, Mrs. Gotten and others who are using them. Sold by S. W. Clifford, "Spider," who has the exclusive agency for Reno. ju22-1f.

House for Sale.

A house and lot on Second street is offered for sale cheap for cash. House has five rooms; lot 70x100. Good location and comfortable home. Enquire at Journal office.

Ice!

The Reno Ice Company is now prepared to furnish ice to families or business houses in any quantity desired. Orders left at Lead-better's store on Commercial Row will be promptly filled. G. W. WILSON, Manager.

The Place.

To be sure you get your money's worth and the best in market, patronize LEADBETTER. Honey Lake apples, new cider, fresh and salt water fish, and a full line of choice Groceries and Vegetables always on hand and sold at bottom prices.

Sure Cure for Cancers.

I have discovered a sure cure for Cancers Oclers and Festers, the form of a plaster which I guarantee will cure the worst kind. No extra pain with its use. No cure no pay. MRS. SALVADORE LAGARMASINO, S21-Oct-1f. Near Steamboat Springs, Nev.

Night Watchman.

George W. Morshon, the regular and fully empowered Night Watchman of Reno, is prepared to watch business houses and private residences, etc., and wake parties in the morning. Best of patronage may be seen from the JOURNAL of Dec. 3d, 1882. dec31f

NEVADA THEATER.

ONE NIGHT ONLY!

Saturday, August 23d.

A New Departure in Minstrelry! Brilliant Success in San Francisco.

Leon & Cushman's

Comedy Minstrel Co.,

In the Satirical Absurdity entitled

SARAH BARNUM'S DILEMMA

Including in the Piece the Laughable Bulesqu on the Latest Dramatic Success,

ILL-FED-DORA.

Introducing a number of New and Rehearsed Specialities and concluded with the great

BURLESQUE BASE BALL GAME.

800 Seats now on sale at Jamison's without extra charge.

L. D. FOLSOM. D. S. GALLATIN

GALLATIN & FOLSOM,

MASONIC BUILDING, RENO, NEVADA, Importers, wholesale and retail dealers in

HARDWARE.

Agricultural Implements,

Iron, Steel, Coal, Lime,

Hair, Cement, Plaster,

Barb Wire Fence,

Rope, Sacks, Twine,

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, PAINTS,

OILS, GLASS, ETC., ETC.

—Headquarters for—

GROCERIES,

Wines, Liquors,

Tobacco, Cigars,

Provisions, Flour,

Feed, Grain,

Queen and Classware

Field and Garden Seeds, Etc.

Our stock of goods is fresh and complete throughout, and we buy for cash and sell on commission

WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, WOOL, HIDES, FEELS, BUTTER, EGGS, ETC.

Ranchers, mechanics and laborers please give us a call. We will use our best efforts to obtain and hold your trade. Respectfully, GALLATIN & FOLSOM

J. HALL,

Dealer in

DRIED AND GREEN FRUITS

OF EVERY VARIETY,

And everything usually kept in a first-class family grocery.

Prices to Suit the Times. J. HALL, Commercial Row, Reno Nevada

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL
PRICE OF DAILY JOURNAL,
12 1/2 CENTS PER WEEK.
THURSDAY.....AUGUST 21, 1884.
POSTOFFICE HOURS.
The following rules have been adopted for the regulation of business connected with the Reno Postoffice:
Office hours from 8 to 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M.
Money order department will be open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.
Sunday hours from 8:30 to 10:30 o'clock.
ORLANDO LYANS, P. M.
RENO, May 1, 1881.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

BREVITIES.

The county jail is nearly depopulated. A. K. Lamb will leave for Maine in a few days.

Tommy Freshill is down from the Comstock.

Fine soda water, and all the syrups, at Osburn & Shoemaker's.

A. Lindley and wife returned from California yesterday morning.

M. T. De Young, of the San Francisco Chronicle, has returned to the Bay.

The clerk of the weather was busy yesterday getting the new moon in shape.

S. C. Hall has given a lease to a large band of sheep he now has in Humboldt county.

The N. & O. train made two trips to Oneida and return yesterday, bringing in wood.

A large lot of plaques and artist materials just received at Osburn & Shoemaker's.

Rev. C. A. Bateman will lecture on temperance this evening at the Baptist Church.

Stephen Connor has apple trees in his orchard that will yield ten boxes of apples each.

Dr. Bergman has charge of the county hospital in the absence of Dr. Waggoner.

F. Hostetter's freight team, from Susanville, anchored at the depot yesterday morning.

The Utah Mining Company has levied another assessment at the rate of 50 cents per share.

Congressman Cassidy passed through Reno night before last for Dutch Flat and San Francisco.

Mr. Jaquish weighed anchor yesterday morning and sailed for Surprise Valley with a load of merchandise.

G. W. Perry, traveling agent for Gallatin & Folsom, struck out for the Northern country yesterday.

Judge Belknap and daughter went through to Carson yesterday morning from a visit to relatives in Elko.

Elder Luke, of the M. E. Church, en route to Conference, stopped over yesterday in Reno visiting friends.

W. E. Lindsey shipped to Genoa yesterday four sets of elegantly finished marble work for the cemetery at that place.

Mr. McClymonds, formerly of the Lake House, left with his family yesterday morning for Illinois, his future home.

The party which was to have been given by Johnny Denning at Glendale Friday night, has been postponed on account of sickness.

A large lot of beautiful toilet sets, including the new, chaste and rare zyleites, just received at Osburn & Shoemaker's.

There was no dividend from the Kentuck mine this month, as reported. These dividends have heretofore been so reliable that the error is a pardonable one.

Mrs. Dickinson, of Sierra Valley, a relative of the famous Annie Dickinson, passed through Reno yesterday on her way to Genoa to attend the M. E. Conference.

Five lithograph posters of the Leon & Cushman show, which appears at the Nevada Theater Saturday evening, are to be seen in conspicuous places all over town.

Thyes & Co. have added to their art gallery fine steel engravings of Blaine and Logan. They are the finest portraits of the Republican standard bearers yet issued.

Wm. Smith was up before the Justice Court yesterday on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. He entered a plea of guilty and was sent over the river for twenty days.

A. G. Fletcher, who with S. O. Hall and others took a large band of sheep to Humboldt last Spring, returned yesterday morning. He located a range about 50 miles north of Mill City, and left his sheep in charge of herders.

Constable Nash fished two tramps out of a loaded freight car yesterday morning. Nothing in the car had been disturbed, and it appearing that they had committed no more serious offense than that of having attempted to steal a ride, they were discharged.

E. M. Harrison, for a long time postal agent between Sacramento and Oakland, has been transferred to the route between Reno and Virginia City. He has located his family on West street.

Capt. C. A. Merrill, President of the Lassen Land and Irrigating Company, came in yesterday from Eagle Lake where he has been for two or three weeks looking after the affairs of the company.

At the annual meeting of the Alta Mining Company, to be held to-day, it is likely that the old management will elect a full Board of Directors, deposing the two opposition members who are now in the Board.

The reason Alexander Sullivan refused a re-election as President of the Irish National League, was because he had determined to take the stump for Blaine, and was unwilling to compromise the League politically.

The farmers report that their second crop is not as good as expected. There are streaks of fat and lean all through the world. Their first crop was tremendous and another one following would be too much of a good thing.

Miss Mary Mott, of Carson, who has been on a visit to her sister at Lake City, came in yesterday and will remain in Reno a few days visiting friends. On the first day of September Miss Mott will open a school at Woodford, in Alpine county.

Sherman District.

Jim Burke was in from Sherman district yesterday. The shaft he has been sinking in the Sherman mine is down 76 feet. At this point he cut through the mineralized quartzite through which he sunk for the last 25 feet, and opened out into quartz entirely different from any before encountered. When this was cut the water came in so fast that it could not be handled with buckets, and the work was stopped until a pump is put in. Just what the showing is at the bottom of the shaft Mr. Burke declines to say, but stated that he was satisfied with the prospect. While the hoisting works are being placed on the Sherman Mr. Burke will start work on two other mines which join the Sherman on the south; the Putnam and General Scott. A contract to sink 50 feet on the Putnam has already been let. The work on the Scott will be done by day work for the present. The General Scott is owned by farmer Burke, of Shellburn, White Pine county.

Worth Remembering.

Much perplexity would be avoided if people would carefully and correctly direct and stamp all letters. They should remember that a letter dropped in the postoffice with one stamp when two are required will not be forwarded, but detained at the mailing office and the Postmaster will send a postal to the one addressed for stamps sufficient to prepay the tardy letter. If the writer's name be known to them he is first notified, and if neither party responds the missive is sent to the dead letter office.

Skipped.

Williams, the man who was arrested by Lieut. Huntington with Sherman for trespassing upon the Pyramid Indian Reservation, escaped from the custody of the soldiers who had him in charge, the morning after his arrest. He struck out for the mountains and will probably not be heard of again. It isn't likely the soldiers or anybody else will put themselves out very much to hunt him up. If he stays away from the Reservation the real object sought will have been accomplished.

The Humboldt Queen.

An important strike has been made in the Humboldt Queen mine, near Rye Patch. Reports from reliable sources are to the effect that a large body of very rich ore has been found in the mine at a depth of 125 feet from the surface. The strike is said to be the most important ever made in Sacramento District. The extent of the ore body is not yet known.

Taken Away.

Officer Teeter, of Truckee, came down yesterday and took the three burglars who were arrested here Monday, to Nevada City for trial. They are the parties who burglarized Van Logan's store in Truckee a short time ago. All have a pretty sure thing on a trip to San Quentin.

A Long Journey.

Rev. G. W. James and family arrived in Reno yesterday, having traveled all the way from Tausarora in a private conveyance. They will go from here to Genoa in the same rig. Mr. James is a member of the M. E. Conference.

Gone to the Lake.

George Becker and family have gone to Pyramid Lake for a week or ten day's sport. They took with a complete camping outfit and will stay away until camp life becomes monotonous.

Extraordinary low prices in lawns French foulards, towels, napkins and table linen, ladies and gent's merino underwear, unaltered percal shirts at the Nevada Cash Store.

S. EMMERSON, Manager.

SCHOOL BOOKS.
Information For the School Children and Their Parents.

The following circular has been issued by the State Board of Education:
OFFICE OF STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
CARSON, NEV., August 5, 1884.
To the School Officers and Teachers of Nevada:

You are hereby notified that the Board of Education, at its meeting held to-day, prescribed Swinton's series of readers for use in the public schools of this State, the same to remain in use for four years from September 1, 1884. The publishers, Iverson, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., New York City, have entered into an agreement with the State to furnish pupils with said readers at the following prices:

IN EVEN EXCHANGE.
No matter how much worn, Sheldon's readers. A new Swinton's primer and first reader, combined, for Sheldon's first reader. A new Swinton's second reader, for Sheldon's second reader. A new Swinton's third reader, for Sheldon's third reader. A new Swinton's fourth reader, for Sheldon's fourth reader. A new Swinton's fifth reader, for Sheldon's fifth reader.

IN EXCHANGE RATES.
No matter how much worn, Sheldon's readers. A new Swinton's primer and first reader, combined, for Sheldon's first reader and fifteen cents. A new Swinton's second reader, for Sheldon's second reader and twenty cents. A new Swinton's third reader, for Sheldon's third reader and thirty cents. A new Swinton's fourth reader, for Sheldon's fourth reader and thirty-five cents. A new Swinton's fifth reader, for Sheldon's fifth reader and forty cents. And such exchange hereinafter mentioned may be made at any time before the first day of March, 1885.

WHOLESALE RATES.
In San Francisco, shall be at the following prices, subject, however, to a discount of sixteen and two-thirds per cent. when bought directly from the publishers by agents or book-sellers: Swinton's primer and first reader, combined, twenty-five cents. Swinton's second reader, forty-five cents. Swinton's third reader, fifty cents. Swinton's fourth reader, sixty-five cents. Swinton's fifth reader, seventy cents.

THE RETAIL PRICE.
Of said readers, for the whole time of adoption, shall be as follows: Swinton's primer and first reader, combined, thirty cents. Swinton's second reader, forty-five cents. Swinton's third reader, fifty cents. Swinton's fourth reader, sixty-five cents. Swinton's fifth reader, seventy cents.

THE RETAIL RATES.
From September 1, 1884, to March 1, 1885, shall be as follows: Swinton's primer and first reader, combined, twenty-five cents. Swinton's second reader, thirty-five cents. Swinton's third reader, forty-five cents. Swinton's fourth reader, fifty-five cents. Swinton's fifth reader, sixty-five cents.

The said Iverson, Blakeman, Taylor & Co. have given a good and sufficient bond for the faithful performance of the foregoing contract. Any deviation from these published rates, coming to the knowledge of a school officer, parent, pupil or other person, should at once be reported to the State Board of Education.

J. W. ADAMS,
C. S. PREBLE,
C. S. YOUNG,
State Board of Education.

The Tramp Nuisance.

The army of American tramps have commenced their semi-annual migration from the Atlantic to the Pacific. At present they are scattered all along the line of the railroad, and their presence at nearly every station along the road is made manifest by occasional burglaries and petty thieving of all kinds. These nomadic creatures by long experience have become so expert in the business that it is seldom any of them get caught. To avoid the cold weather in the East hundreds of these worthless creatures strike out from the East in the Fall and slowly work their way across the Continent to California and in the same way return in the Spring, and this vibrating process is kept up as regularly as the seasons come and go. Since the completion of the Southern and Northern Pacific roads the army traveling by this route has been perceptibly less, yet the Central Pacific has enough left for all practical purposes.

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. feb. 21-ewf-lyr

Ayer's Ague Cure is intended to act as an antidote to malarial fevers, and all diseases generated by marsh, swamp or slough. Science has brought this remedy nigh to perfection. No quinine, no arsenic, nor injurious drug enters into its composition. Chemistry and the healing art have combined to make it the curative triumph of the age we live in.

THE COMSTOCKS.
Quarterly Yield of the Old Lode—Total Value, \$670,657.

The yield of the Comstock mines for the quarter ending June 30, 1884, was as follows: Gross value, \$670,657; total cost, \$684,628 00. It cost \$248,290 27 to produce \$208,311 16 in bullion from the Yellow Jacket mine. Hale & Norcross yielded \$15,205 61 at a cost of \$11,938 73. Potosi yielded \$53,233 03 at a cost of \$56,003 03. Ophir yielded \$22,030 39 at a cost of \$22,011 76. Crown Point yielded \$14,166 11 at a cost of \$13,810 55. Belcher \$10,819 37 at a cost of \$100,750 07. The tax on the net proceeds amounted to \$4,040 87. Following were the values per ton of the ore: Belcher, \$13 47; Crown Point, \$12 67; Konlueck, \$19; Yellow Jacket, \$13 98; Potosi, \$13 50; Hale & Norcross, \$15 30, and Ophir, \$11 60.

The Irish Defection

James Radpath informs the Tribune that the defection of the Irish from the Democratic party this Fall will be on a scale unparalleled in the history of the Irish in America. The feeling of disaffection is wide-spread, and the Irish will vote not as Republicans, but as Democrats, protesting against the nomination of a man whom they do not regard as a friend of the working classes. Irish Nationalists especially are displeased because of Cleveland's action in the Devoy case. These men are not dynamiters; they believe in a separate nationality for Ireland, but also believe in the prosecution of civilized warfare and are waiting until there is some chance to fight England effectually. It is a powerful organization and generally bitter against Cleveland, for his refusal to pardon Devoy when he was sent to the penitentiary for an alleged libel against Belmont. He thinks Blaine will win mainly through Irish-American votes, who are drawn from the Democratic party.

Connecticut Republicans yesterday nominated Henry B. Harrison for Governor.

YOUNG MEN!—READ THIS.

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

A HOME DRUGGIST TESTIFIES.

Popularity at home is not always the best test of merit, but we point proudly to the fact that no other medicine has won for itself such universal approbation in its own city, state, and country, and among all people, as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The following letter from one of our best known Massachusetts Druggists should be of interest to every sufferer:—

RHEUMATISM. "Eight years ago I had an attack of Rheumatism, so severe that I could not move from the bed, or dress, without help. I tried several remedies without much if any relief, until I took AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by the use of two bottles of which I was completely cured. Have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, and it still retains its wonderful popularity. The many notable cures it has effected in this vicinity convince me that it is the best blood medicine ever offered to the public."
E. F. HARRIS,
River St., Buckland, Mass., May 12, 1882.

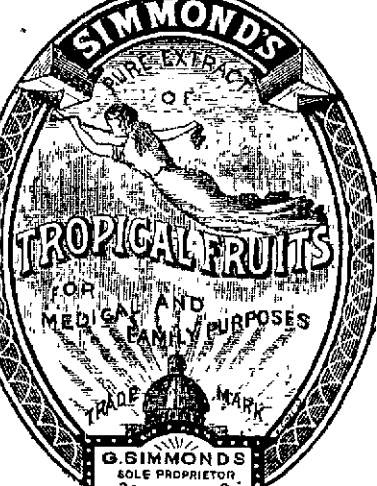
SALT RHEUM. GEORGE ANDREWS, overseer in the Lowell Carpet Corporation, was for over twenty years before his removal to Lowell afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form. His ulcerations actually covered more than half the surface of his body and limbs. He was entirely cured by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. See certificate in Ayer's Almanac for 1883.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

JOHN SUNDERLAND'S ADVERTISEMENT.
NEW GOODS JUST RECEIV'D
—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF—
Gents', Ladies', Misses', & Children's
BOOTS SHOES

FRENCH TIES, OPERA BOOTS,
—AND ALL THE LATEST STYLES—
FOR THE SUMMER OF '84.
My Summer stock is complete. Prices lower than ever.
A fine assortment of
John B. Stetson & Co's Fine Hats
ALWAYS ON HAND IN ALL GRADES AND LATEST STYLES.
Boots and Shoes Made to Order. Repairing Neatly Done.
JOHN SUNDERLAND.
Virginia Street. - - Reno, Nevada.
F. LEVY & BRO.

ARRIVED!
NEW CARPETS.
Dress AND Fancy Goods, Silks,
SATINS, VELVETS.
Cloaks, Trimmings and Laces
—AT—
F. LEVY & BRO.'S.

SIMMOND'S EXTRACT OF TROPICAL FRUIT!
Is recommended by all Physicians as a Blood Purifying Liqueur. It is a sure remedy for dyspepsia or Chills and Fever, and especially to all Kidney and Liver complaints.
IT IS THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!
This Extract is a Pure Compound of all the choicest Tropical Fruits, and put up expressly for Medicinal and Family Use. Families and Travelers should always be provided with a bottle of
SIMMOND'S EXTRACT OF TROPICAL FRUIT.
It is good for Sour stomach, Sea Sickness, and all Stomach Troubles. Also Biliousness and Dyspepsia, and acts as a Light Purgative. No necessity for taking a Strong Cathartic. The best physicians recommend it to everybody. Particularly recommended by the Faculty for Ladies' Complaints. Extracted from the following Tropical Fruits: Pineapple, Oranges, Mangoes, Zippotilla, Benanas, Tamarinds. Malarial Diseases of all kinds speedily yield to its Powerful Action. Nothing Equals it as an Appetizer.
Its Tonic properties are grand, and it RE-NEWS wasted vitality and rejuvenates the system. Try it and become convinced. No genuine unless my signature is across the cork.
G. SIMMONDS.
Sold by first-class Druggists and Grocers
Depot, No. 422 Battery St., S. F. my23dt
A. LINDLEY & CO., AGENTS, RENO, NEV



GOEGGEL'S ADVERTISEMENT.
WILLIAM GOEGGEL LEADING JEWELER AND WATCHMAKER
BEST OF GOLD AND WORKMANSHIP AT LOWEST PRICES
SACRAMENTO AND BOCA BEER DEPOT
In the Steele and Becker building,
COMMERCIAL ROW.....RENO, NEVADA
Beer Sold by the Case, Kegs, Bottle or Glass.
Sandwiches Prepared with Cheese, Limberger, Caviar Sardines, etc.
I also have several FINE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET by the day, week or month. Free Lunch daily. BECKER, Proprietor
THE PALACE
—It Has—
RENO'S LEADING HOTEL.
Light, Sunny Rooms,
Restaurant Attached, Fine Billiard parlors.
EVERY ATTENTION PAID TO GUESTS. Police and accommodating attendants in every department. The house is first-class throughout; is open day and night, and every attention shown hereafter. AL. WHITE.

